

# 20CS2016L Database Systems Lab – B2 URK21CS1128

Ex. No: 04	JOINS AND SET OPERATIONS
Date	

## Objective:

To execute the given queries using set operators and joins.

## Description:

### Set Operators

The three *set operators* union, intersect and minus allow to serially combine more than one select statements. Although more than one select statement will then be present, only *one* result set is then returned. The following list briefly describes the three set operations supported by Oracle SQL:

#### 1) UNION

union all is very similar to union, however, it dismisses duplicate rows found across different select statements:

```
select col_1, col_2, col_3 from table_1 union
```

```
select col_1, col_2, col_3 from table_2;
```

#### 2) INTERSECT

intersect only returns the rows that are found in all select statements:

```
select col_1, col_2, col_3 from table_1 intersect
```

```
select col_1, col_2, col_3 from table_2;
```

#### 3) MINUS

minus returns all rows from the first select statements except those who are duplicated in a following select statement:

```
select col_1, col_2, col_3 from table_1 minus
```

```
select col_1, col_2, col_3 from table_2;
```

## SQL JOIN

The JOIN keyword is used in an SQL statement to query data from two or more tables, based on a relationship between certain columns in these tables.

Tables in a database are often related to each other with keys.

### Different SQL JOINS

Before we continue with examples, we will list the types of JOIN you can use, and the differences between them.

JOIN: Return rows when there is at least one match in both tables

LEFT JOIN: Return all rows from the left table, even if there are no matches in the right table

## 20CS2016L Database Systems Lab – B2 URK21CS1128

---

**RIGHT JOIN:** Return all rows from the right table, even if there are no matches in the left table

**FULL JOIN:** Return rows when there is a match in one of the tables

**SQL INNER JOIN Keyword**

The INNER JOIN keyword return rows when there is at least one match in both tables.

**Syntax**

SELEC column\_name(s)

FROM table\_name1

INNER JOIN table\_name2

ON table\_name1.column\_name=table\_name2.column\_name

PS: INNER JOIN is the same as JOIN.

**SQL LEFT JOIN Keyword**

The LEFT JOIN keyword returns all rows from the left table (table\_name1), even if there are no matches in the right table (table\_name2).

**Syntax**

SELECT column\_name(s)

FROM table\_name1

LEFT OUTER JOIN table\_name2

ON table\_name1.column\_name=table\_name2.column\_name

**SQL RIGHT JOIN Keyword**

The RIGHT JOIN keyword Return all rows from the right table (table\_name2), even if there are no matches in the left table (table\_name1).

**Syntax**

SELECT column\_name(s)

FROM table\_name1

RIGHT OUTER JOIN table\_name2

ON table\_name1.column\_name=table\_name2.column\_name

**SQL FULL JOIN Keyword**

The FULL JOIN keyword return rows when there is a match in one of the tables.

**Syntax**

SELECT column\_name(s)

FROM table\_name1

# 20CS2016L Database Systems Lab – B2 URK21CS1128

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FULL OUTER JOIN table\_name2

ON table\_name1.column\_name=table\_name2.column\_name

The JOIN keyword is used in an SQL statement to query data from two or more tables, based on a relationship between certain columns in these tables. Whenever a query is written which refers more than one table that needs the help of joins.

## Questions:

1. Retrieve the names of users who have registered for the "Concert in Park" event:

```
SQL> SELECT U.Name
  2  FROM User_1128 U
  3  INNER JOIN Ticket_1128 T ON U.UserID = T.UserID
  4  INNER JOIN Event_1128 E ON T.EventID = E.EventID
  5  WHERE E.Name = 'Concert in Park';
```

NAME

-----  
John Smith  
Jane Doe

2. Find the details of events (name, date, and time) that Sarah Adams has registered for.

```
SQL> SELECT E.Name, E.EventDate, E.EventTime
  2  FROM User_1128 U
  3  INNER JOIN Ticket_1128 T ON U.UserID = T.UserID
  4  INNER JOIN Event_1128 E ON T.EventID = E.EventID
  5  WHERE U.Name = 'Sarah Adams';
```

NAME

-----  
EVENTDATE

-----

EVENTTIME

-----

Movie Night  
20-AUG-23  
01-SEP-23 08.30.00.000000 PM

## 20CS2016L Database Systems Lab – B2 URK21CS1128

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3. List the events (name and description) that do not have any registered participants.

```
SQL> SELECT E.Name, E.Description
2  FROM Event_1128 E
3  LEFT JOIN Ticket_1128 T ON E.EventID = T.EventID
4  WHERE T.TicketID IS NULL;
```

NAME

-----

DESCRIPTION

-----

Food Festival

A celebration of diverse cuisines

Dance Workshop

Learn various dance styles in this workshop

Comedy Show

Laugh your heart out at our comedy show

NAME

-----

DESCRIPTION

-----

Tech Conference

Join tech experts for informative sessions

## 20CS2016L Database Systems Lab – B2 URK21CS1128

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4. Retrieve the names of users and the events they have registered for, along with the event dates.

```
SQL> SELECT E.Name, E.Description
2  FROM Event_1128 E
3  LEFT JOIN Ticket_1128 T ON E.EventID = T.EventID
4  WHERE T.TicketID IS NULL;
```

NAME

-----  
DESCRIPTION

-----  
Food Festival  
A celebration of diverse cuisines

Dance Workshop  
Learn various dance styles in this workshop

Comedy Show  
Laugh your heart out at our comedy show

NAME

-----  
DESCRIPTION

-----  
Tech Conference  
Join tech experts for informative sessions

5. Find the names of users who have registered for events taking place on or after September 1, 2023.

```
SQL> SELECT DISTINCT U.Name
2  FROM User_1128 U
3  INNER JOIN Ticket_1128 T ON U.UserID = T.UserID
4  INNER JOIN Event_1128 E ON T.EventID = E.EventID
5  WHERE E.EventDate >= TO_DATE('2023-09-01', 'YYYY-MM-DD');
```

NAME

-----  
David Wang  
Lisa Lopez  
Emily Chen  
Alex Kim

## 20CS2016L Database Systems Lab – B2 URK21CS1128

6. Retrieve the names of users who have booked tickets for the "Movie Night" event.

```
SQL> SELECT U.Name
  2  FROM User_1128 U
  3  INNER JOIN Ticket_1128 T ON U.UserID = T.UserID
  4  INNER JOIN Event_1128 E ON T.EventID = E.EventID
  5  WHERE E.Name = 'Movie Night';
```

NAME

-----  
Michael Lee  
Sarah Adams

7. List the event names, user names, and seat numbers for all booked tickets.

```
SQL> SELECT E.Name AS EventName, U.Name AS UserName, T.SeatNumber
  2  FROM Ticket_1128 T
  3  INNER JOIN Event_1128 E ON T.EventID = E.EventID
  4  INNER JOIN User_1128 U ON T.UserID = U.UserID;
```

EVENTNAME	USERNAME	SEATNUMBER
-----	-----	-----
Concert in Park	John Smith	A1
Concert in Park	Jane Doe	B2
Movie Night	Michael Lee	C3
Movie Night	Sarah Adams	D4
Sports Tournament	David Wang	A2
Sports Tournament	Emily Chen	B3
Art Exhibition	Alex Kim	C4
Art Exhibition	Lisa Lopez	D5

8 rows selected.

8. Find the names of users who have not booked any tickets for any event.

```
SQL> SELECT U.Name
  2  FROM User_1128 U
  3  LEFT JOIN Ticket_1128 T ON U.UserID = T.UserID
  4  WHERE T.TicketID IS NULL;
```

no rows selected

## 20CS2016L Database Systems Lab – B2 URK21CS1128

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9. Perform Left Outer Join to Retrieve Event Details along with Venue Information.

```
SQL> SELECT E.Name AS EventName, E.EventDate, E.EventTime, V.Name AS VenueName, V.Address, V.City, V.State, V.Country
2 FROM Event_1128 E
3 LEFT JOIN Venue_1128 V ON E.VenueID = V.VenueID;
```

EVENTNAME

-----

EVENTDATE

-----

EVENTTIME

-----

VENUENAME

-----

ADDRESS

-----

CITY

-----

STATE

-----

COUNTRY

-----

Concert in Park

EVENTNAME

-----

EVENTDATE

-----

EVENTTIME

-----

VENUENAME

-----

ADDRESS

-----

CITY

-----

STATE

-----

COUNTRY

-----

15-AUG-23

# 20CS2016L Database Systems Lab – B2 URK21CS1128

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10. Perform Full Outer Join to Retrieve Combined Event and Venue Information.

```
SQL> SELECT E.Name AS EventName, E.EventDate, E.EventTime, V.Name AS VenueName, V.Address, V.City, V.State, V.Country
2 FROM Event_1128 E
3 FULL OUTER JOIN Venue_1128 V ON E.VenueID = V.VenueID;
```

EVENTNAME

-----

EVENTDATE

-----

EVENTTIME

-----

VENUENAME

-----

ADDRESS

-----

CITY

-----

STATE

-----

COUNTRY

-----

Concert in Park

EVENTNAME

-----

EVENTDATE

-----

EVENTTIME

-----

VENUENAME

-----

ADDRESS

-----

CITY

-----

STATE

-----

COUNTRY

-----

15-AUG-23



## 20CS2016L Database Systems Lab – B2 URK21CS1128

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11. Write a query to retrieve a list of unique email addresses from both the User and Event tables using set operations.

```
SQL> SELECT Email FROM User_1128
      2 UNION
      3 SELECT ' ' AS Email FROM Event_1128;
```

EMAIL

```
-----
alex.kim@example.com
david.wang@example.com
emily.chen@example.com
jane.doe@example.com
john.smith@example.com
lisa.lopez@example.com
michael.lee@example.com
sarah.adams@example.com
```

9 rows selected.

12. Write a query to retrieve a list of unique cities where events are scheduled or venues are located.

```
SQL> SELECT DISTINCT v.City FROM Venue_1128 v INNER JOIN Event_1128 e ON e.VenueID = v.VenueID;
```

CITY

```
-----
San Francisco
Seattle
New York
Los Angeles
Chicago
YourCity
Miami
Houston
```

8 rows selected.

## 20CS2016L Database Systems Lab – B2 URK21CS1128

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13. Write a query to display the details

```
SQL> SELECT DISTINCT E.EventID, E.Name AS EventName, E.EventDate, E.EventTime, V.Name AS VenueName, V.Address, V.City, V.State, V.Country
2 FROM Event_1128 E
3 INNER JOIN Venue_1128 V ON E.VenueID = V.VenueID;
```

```
EVENTID
-----
EVENTNAME
-----
EVENTDATE
-----
EVENTTIME
-----
VENUENAME
-----
ADDRESS
-----
CITY
-----
STATE
-----
COUNTRY
-----
4
EVENTID
-----
EVENTNAME
-----
EVENTDATE
-----
EVENTTIME
-----
VENUENAME
-----
ADDRESS
-----
CITY
-----
STATE
-----
COUNTRY
```

of Venue ID conducted in the same Venues.

## 20CS2016L Database Systems Lab – B2 URK21CS1128

14. Write a query to display the details of User ID who are users and have registered for an event.

```
SQL> SELECT DISTINCT U.UserID, U.Name AS UserName, U.Email, U.Phone, T.EventID, T.SeatN
umber, T.Price, T.Status
  2  FROM User_1128 U
  3  INNER JOIN Ticket_1128 T ON U.UserID = T.UserID;
```

USERID	USERNAME	EMAIL	PHONE	EVENTID	SEATNUMBER	PRICE	STATUS
7	Alex Kim	alex.kim@example.com					

  

USERID	USERNAME	EMAIL	PHONE	EVENTID	SEATNUMBER	PRICE	STATUS
55566677788				4	C4	8.5	Booked

## 20CS2016L Database Systems Lab – B2 URK21CS1128

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15. Write a query to display the details of Event ID which are events but not booked by any one.

```
SQL> SELECT E.EventID, E.Name AS EventName, E.EventDate, E.EventTime, E.Description,
VenueID
2  FROM Event_1128 E
3  LEFT JOIN Ticket_1128 T ON E.EventID = T.EventID
4  WHERE T.TicketID IS NULL;
```

```
EVENTID
-----
EVENTNAME
-----
EVENTDATE
-----
EVENTTIME
-----
DESCRIPTION
-----
VENUEID
-----
5
EVENTID
-----
EVENTNAME
-----
EVENTDATE
-----
EVENTTIME
-----
DESCRIPTION
-----
VENUEID
-----
Food Festival
EVENTID
-----
EVENTNAME
-----
EVENTDATE
-----
EVENTTIME
-----
```

### Result:

The given queries were executed successfully using set operators and joins.